Taylor Larrechea Dr. Midleton PHYS 132 HW 2-22-17 Ch.29

Ch. 29 Probs # 26,29,60

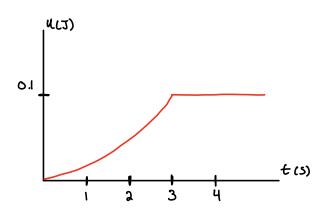
Problems

29.P.26 J

$$u_c = \frac{Q^2}{2c}$$

$$u_{c} = \frac{(200 \times 10^{-6} c)^{2}}{2(2.0 \times 10^{-6} F)}$$

$$u_{c} = 0.15$$



29.P.29

$$u_c = \frac{Q^2}{2C}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}C\Delta V^2 = 0$$

$$U_{c} = \frac{G^{2}}{2c} \qquad \frac{1}{2} C \Delta V^{2} = U_{stored}$$

$$Q = \frac{Q}{\Delta V} \qquad \frac{Q}{\Delta V} = \frac{Q}{200V} \qquad \frac{Q}{C} = \frac{C_{0} A}{C} \qquad A = \frac{11(1.0 \times 10^{-2} m)^{2}}{C} \qquad A = \frac{3.14159 \times 10^{-4}}{C} \qquad C = \frac{C_{0} A}{C} \qquad C = \frac{3.14159 \times 10^{-4}}{C} \qquad C = \frac{C_{0} A}{C} \qquad C = \frac{3.85 \times 10^{-12} c^{2}}{C} \qquad C = \frac{1.1121 \times 10^{-9} C}{C} \qquad C = \frac{1.1121 \times 10$$

uc= Kt2

 $(u_c = 1.12 \times 10^7 \text{J})$

u= \$ to E2 b.

$$E = \frac{Q}{AC0}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{ACO} \qquad E = \frac{1.1121 \times 10^{-9} C}{(3.14159 \times 10^{-4} M^2)(8.85 \times 10^{-12} C^2)}$$

E=399,992 N/C $L=\frac{1}{2}(6.85\times10^{12}\frac{C^2}{nm^2})(399,992 N/C)^2$ $L=0.7079 5/m^3$

29. P.60

$$\frac{1}{C_0} = \frac{1}{C_0} + \frac{1}{C_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{Cec} = \frac{1}{C_1} + \frac{1}{C_2} \qquad Cec_1 = \frac{C_1C_2}{C_2 + C_1}$$

$$\frac{1}{Cec_1} = \frac{C_2 + C_1}{C_1C_2} \qquad \frac{CV}{DV} = \frac{C_1C_2}{C_2 + C_1}$$

$$\frac{C_2 + C_1}{\Delta V} = \frac{C_1 C_2}{C_2 + C_1}$$

$$C_{\zeta}(C_{z}+C_{1}) = \Delta V(C_{1}C_{z})$$

 $C_{\zeta}(C_{z}+C_{1}) = \Delta V(C_{1}C_{z})$

$$\frac{QC_1}{(\Delta K_1 - Q)} = C_2 \Delta$$

C2= 20MF

C2= 20MF